



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Origin and Structure of the Roxbury Conglomerate. By GEORGE ROGERS MANSFIELD. Cambridge, Mass., 1906. (Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. XLIX; Geological Series, Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 92-271.)

The Roxbury Conglomerate is a series of sediments 5,000 to 12,000 feet thick in and adjacent to the Boston Basin, composed largely of coarse conglomerate, with some sandstone and shale. It is probably of Carboniferous age.

After a careful analysis of the evidence "largely negative and unsatisfactory," the author favors a hypothesis of non-marine origin. "Glaciers were not directly concerned with the deposition of the conglomerate, but they probably furnished material to the torrents, by which it was deposited." High grades and mountainous condition prevailed about the area of deposition.

A useful part of the paper is an analytical discussion (45 pages) of the origin of conglomerates in which the known kinds of evidence are classified, described, and weighed.

C. W. W.

Paleontology of the Malone Jurassic Formation of Texas. By FRANCIS WHITEMORE CRAGIN. Washington, D. C., 1905. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 266.) Pp. 109, 29 plates.

In western Texas at Malone Mountain, there are deformed upper Jurassic strata of gypsum, conglomerate, limestone, and shale. The marine fauna is rich and practically identical with that of a number of Mexican localities that lie in line with the Malone occurrence. Many new species are described and figured, including some ammonites that are unfortunately without figures of septa. Cephalopods are not abundant, but the few forms present are decisively upper Jurassic.

The reviewer takes interest in noting that this fauna contains elements, related if not ancestral, to elements in the Pacific Coast Upper Cretaceous, and other elements that have relatives in the succeeding Lower Cretaceous beds of Texas.

C. W. W.

Recent Cave Explorations in California. By JOHN C. MERRIAM. Reprint from *American Anthropologist* (N. S.), Vol. VIII, No. 2, April-June 1906, pp. 221-28.

Dr. Merriam describes the fossils and deposits in four California caves. In the Potter Creek cave, which was formed at the same time as a terrace now 800 feet above the McCloud River, there is about 25 feet of fossil-